Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, BETWEEN *SECOND* AND *THIRD STREETS*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 6, of Vol. III.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1791. [Whole No. 214.]

TRANSLATED
For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

A DISCOURSE OF STEPHEN BOETIUS,

Concerning voluntary Servitude: Or the Anti-One.

(Continued from No. 4 of this Gazette.)

YOU ſow the ſeeds of your fruits that he may reap the harveſt: You furniſh and adorn your houſes, to provide materials for his robberies: You nouriſh your daughters, that he may have the means of ſatiating his luxury: You feed and cloath your children, to the end that he may moſt graciouſly pleaſe to lead them to his wars and conduct them to ſlaughter; that he may make them the miniſters of his avarice, and the executioners of his vengeance: You break the conſtitutions of your bodies with labor, that he may fondle in delights, and wallow in his dirty villainous pleaſures: You weaken yourſelves to make him more ſtrong and rough, to hold you in with a ſhorter rein. And from all theſe indignities, which even the beaſts themſelves would either not feel, or would not endure, you may deliver yourſelves, if you attempt it, not indeed in action, but in volition. Be reſolved to ſerve no longer, and behold you will be free. I do not exhort you to pull or to haul, but barely not to lift and ſupport, and you will ſee him, like a great Coloſſus, from which they have removed the pedeſtal, fall to the ground by his own weight, and crumble in pieces.

But certainly the advice of the phyſicians is wiſe, not to lay your hands on a wound that is incurable; and I am not prudently employed in attempting to adviſe the people, who have loſt long ago all knowledge, and whoſe malady is evidently mortal, becauſe they feel not the evil. Let us examine then, by conjecture, and ſee if we can diſcover how it is that this obſtinate reſolution to ſerve has become ſo rooted, that it ſeems at preſent that the love of liberty is not ſo natural as the love of ſervitude.

In the firſt place, this is, as I think, beyond all doubt, that if we live with the rights which nature has given us, and the principles and doctrines that ſhe teaches us, we ſhall be naturally obedient to parents, ſubjects to reaſon, and ſlaves to no man. Every one will be diſpoſed to obedience to his father and mother, without any other admonition than that which his natural diſpoſition will dictate. All men are witneſſes, every one in himſelf and for himſelf, concerning reaſon, whether it is born with us or not; which is a queſtion diſcuſſed to its foundation by the academicians, and touched by all the ſchools of philoſophers. For the preſent, I ſhall not think myſelf miſtaken in believing, that there is, in our human ſoul, ſome natural ſeeds of reaſon, which, cultivated by good council and conduct, manners and habits, may flouriſh in virtue: and, on the contrary, frequently, not being able to ſupport itſelf againſt the vices which grow about it, being choaked, becomes abortive. But certainly if there is any thing clear and apparent in nature, and to which it is not permitted us to be inſenſible, it is this, that nature, the miniſter of God, and the governeſs of men, has made us all of the ſame form, has caſt us all in the ſame mould, to the end that we may all mutually acknowledge one another for companions, or rather as brothers. And if, in making the partition of the preſents which ſhe has given us, ſhe has given ſome advantages of property, ſome powers of body or faculties of mind, to ſome more than to others—ſhe has not however intended to throw us into this world as into a cloſe paſture, for the ſtronger to devour the weaker—ſhe has not ſent down here below the ſtrongeſt and the moſt knowing, like robbers armed in a foreſt, to eat up the weakeſt. But we ought rather to believe, that diſtributing thus to ſome a larger portion, and to others a ſmaller, ſhe meant to give room for the fraternal affection, that it might have opportunity for exerciſe; ſome having the power to afford aſſiſtance, and others, wants, to receive it. Since then this kind mother has given us all, the whole earth for a reſidence—has lodged us all in the ſame houſe—has moulded us all of the ſame clay, to the end that every one may behold himſelf or his own image in every other—if ſhe has given us all in common this grand preſent of the voice and ſpeech, that we may become better acquainted and more brotherly with each other, and make by the common and mutual declaration of our thoughts a communion of our wills—and if ſhe has endeavored by all means to draw cloſe together, and tie more ſtrictly the knot of our alliance and ſociety—if ſhe has ſhown in all things that ſhe deſired not ſo much to unite us as to make us one—we ought not to entertain a doubt but that we are all naturally free, ſince we are all companions; and it cannot occur to the imagination of any one, that nature has placed any in ſervitude, having put us all in company.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

O D E S.

O D E IV.

JOHN PROFESSETH HIS DISINTERESTEDNESS.

CRITICS, Reviewers, by whatever name,
You ſhine recorded on the Roll of Fame;
Whate'er your titles, or whate'er your trade,
Your claim is equal to the Muſe's aid.
A true republican herſelf,
Alike to her all titles and addreſſes:
From the poor idiotic elf,
To the proud monarch, ſhe confeſſes,
Each living wight her care poſſeſſes.

This is the very caſe with JOHN;
For all he feels, for all he cares,
And with unwearied toil goes on
To make, of ſenſe, all mortals fellow-heirs.
And here, with honeſty of ſoul, profeſſes
That, notwithſtanding many envious gueſſes
Of what his motives and his wiſhes were,
With pure diſintereſtedneſs of ſpirit,
And charm'd, alone, with all Reviewers' merit,
He doth theſe ſeveral *Hints*, with labor hard, prepare.

In troth, dear Critics, I have nought to hope
Or from your *wiſdom*, or your *wit*;
Alike regardleſs ſhould the honeſt rope
Adorn your necks, or decorate your ſpit.

I've wrote no Book, *profound in ancient ſaws*,
Which claims your praiſes, or your ſmiles requires;
Nor does a Doctorate of Medicine, or Laws,
Fill me with Learning's never-dying fires.

Not only deſtitute of Title's aid,
To ſcreen my Writings from contempt, and *traſh*,
But I deſpiſe all writing—as a trade—
And ſcorn, a *hireling-ſcribler beau*, to flaſh.

Beſide, unfortunate indeed for me,
This genius-barren ſoil has given me birth;
Of weak America a child, you ſee,
Unbleſs'd with TransAtlantic *genuine* worth.

Nay more, I ne'er the *improving* Ocean croſs'd;
Ne'er drew in ſcience on Britannia's wave;
Nor, ſenſe inhaling as the veſſel toſs'd,
Rode o'er the ſeas which fair *Hibernia* lave.

Nay, and my father boaſts no foreign blood,
No Mac's, or O's, his progeny enrich;
Poor, but in virtue, and in doing good—
Which ſhield no native from the Critic ſwitch.

Now let the rabble, and the vulgar, cry
That JOHN is fee'd your merit to diſplay,
And paid for Hints which, free, he doth ſupply.
I'll heed no more their clamors—no, not I—
No longer from my purpoſe will I ſtray,
But, in another Ode, my devoirs ſhortly pay

JOHN.

Concluſion of an extract of a letter from London, to a gentleman in Salem, dated Jan. 3, 1791, begun in our laſt.

"IT will readily occur to you that the extreme rigor of the Navigation Act in admitting no veſſels to be Britiſh but ſuch as are actually built within the dominions, is in this particular *abſurd* as well as impolitic, as by increaſing the *coſt* of ſhipping it *leſſens* the *quantity* and *obſtructs the deſign of increaſing ſeamen*—and that if government ſhould relax ſo far as to allow the free purchaſe and uſe of veſſels from the United States, the Britiſh nation would gain the moſt ſolid advantages—by having much cheaper vehicles they could afford to carry cheaper; and, carrying cheaper, they would be employed in carrying more—which neceſſarily muſt increaſe both ſhipping and ſeamen. But you will agree with me, that nations, like individuals, are not eaſily induced to give up old habits, even when acknowledged to be bad; and therefore that a *very ſudden* change is not to be expected. But be this as it may, I think your inveſtigation of the policy of our Navigation Laws muſt at laſt reſult in this—*that as a ſyſtem of naval ſtrength and defence for this Iſland, nothing could be* MORE WISE—but *as a ſcheme of profit or gain in any country nothing can be* MORE ABSURD. This concluſion being allowed, you will aſk whether commercial reſtrictions are to be juſtified upon no other ground than that of providing and ſupporting a naval power? To this queſtion I ſhould anſwer, that there may be caſes in which *ſmall, temporary* or *particular* reſtraints upon any ſpecies of induſtry muſt be tolerated as the means of obtaining a *greater, more permanent* or *general* good. As the remedy however is violent and painful, we ought to be ſatisfied of the reality of the diſeaſe, and of its nature and extent, and alſo of the probability of a cure, before we ſubmit to the application of it. I confeſs I don't readily think of any general ſyſtem of commercial reſtraint that can be fully vindicated, except ſuch as an aggrieved nation may form by way of *retaliation* upon an aggreſſor, *with reaſonable hope of obtaining redreſs*. To retaliate upon an offending nation (with reſpect to them) can be no violation of juſtice. To recover and ſecure that equal freedom, which if enjoyed by all would be univerſally beneficial, and to which therefore on ſocial principles all have a claim is certainly no unworthy object; but to render ſuch a mode of purſuing it conſiſtent with ſound policy, there ought to be a good probability of purſuing it with ſucceſs—"but there's the rub." Our own hiſtory informs us of one experiment at leaſt that had an unfavorable iſſue: we are told that, in the beginning of the reign of King Charles, France had laid ſuch heavy impoſitions on our trade, that our annual loſs was *eſtimated* at one and a half or two millions ſterling. Partly with the hope of recovering this, and *partly* from *animoſity we retaliated* by ſevere reſtraints on the commerce with France; but *after much ſuffering*, and *finding no good effects at all from our reſtraints*, in a ſucceeding reign *we prudently took them off*.

"In tracing the progreſs of induſtry you will obſerve that "in every proſperous ſtate the annual earnings of the people exceed their annual conſumption." This exceſs in a regular courſe of things accumulates to an enormous amount—Whether it be ſmall or great however is not of any ſerious moment; but it is of the *laſt importance* to ſociety that there be a continual reproduction of *ſomething more* than is immediately conſumed. Now the conſtant endeavor of every individual to produce *more* than enough for his own conſumption depends upon his being able to exchange the ſurplus for ſomething he wants; and the more he can get for his ſurplus the greater will be his endeavors to increaſe that ſurplus. Let it be otherwiſe—and take away this inducement from the individual to produce more than his own wants require, and it muſt inevitably happen, if the people do not abſolutely periſh, they muſt at laſt ſuffer all the extremity of pinching want. To be ſure therefore of never falling below the mark of a ſufficiency, it is neceſſary to aim always conſiderably above it. Hence the advantage of a *free, eaſy and extenſive market* cannot be duly appreciated, as it holds out to the individual an irreſiſtable allurement to make his ſurplus as great as poſſible. All theſe things however will happen right in the ordinary operation of natural principles—no artificial ſyſtem whatever can do as well. But perhaps you will urge that while ſuch ſyſtems are practiſed by nations with whom you have intercourſe, a ſort of neceſſity is thereby created for you to *do likewiſe*. This obſervation, as relates to ſome nations, is ſatisfactory; but the thing abſtractedly conſidered may be juſt, and yet impracticable—or it may be practicable and yet inexpedient: the diſeaſe may be more tolerable than the remedy—or the ſucceſs may be too uncertain. Nations like individuals are, *or ought to be*, always laboring to make their own particular condition better. Like individuals, however, they ſometimes loſe ſight of the abundant good things they poſſeſs, blinded by an intemperate zeal for ſomething which they want, *or imagine they want*. The fundamental cauſe of this is uſeful—but *this exceſs* in the effect is pernicious. You commend the Shepherd, who, *leaving in ſafety his ninety-nine ſheep* goes to ſeek for one that has ſtrayed—but if to recover a *ſmall part* of *a ſingle fleece only* he ſhould weary and expoſe his whole flock, you would condemn his *want* of *prudence* as well as *want* of *ſenſibility*.

"Of all People I think you have the leaſt occaſion to try hazardous experiments in politics you have the moſt ample natural reſources, the full advantage of which you cannot be deprived by the contrivances of any foreign nation, *unleſs your own imprudence and indiſcretion ſhould aid them*. I mention this becauſe I have ſeen among you *eagerneſs* for prohibitions or reſtraints on the commerce with this country—But as this buſineſs momentous, it is to be hoped you will deliberate coolly before you decide—count fairly the coſt, and eſtimate truly the end of the undertaking before you begin it—theſe preliminaries be

ing rightly ſettled, more *uniformity*, *ſteadineſs* and *ſpirit* may be expected in the execution. The advantage you propoſe is the advancement of your navigation intereſt—this would probably be obtained, if the meaſures ſhould be well taken and faithfully purſued on your part, *and at the ſame time quietly ſubmitted to by your Rivals*. But your good ſenſe muſt foreſee that meaſures of this kind, tho taken with ſome moderation, may ſoon iſſue in an interdict of all *direct* trade between you. Still you conceive the intereſt of the Britiſh nation would ſuffer ſo much as to compel her to bend her commercial laws to what is really the common intereſt of the two countries. But if your reliance is, *that ſufferings will produce conceſſions*, you ought to calculate before hand with ſome accuracy the force of this argument as applied to yourſelves as well as to us. Admitting however that after duly weighing all conſiderations the prepondetance is ſo much in your favor, as to bring ſucceſs within the limits of probability, let me aſk whether any thing ſhort of moral certainty ought to tempt you, in the preſent poſture of affairs, *to riſque ſo much for the chance of gaining ſo little?* Beſide, if the Britiſh at preſent have the advantage of carrying more of your produce than they conſume, are you not amply compenſated by the immenſe purchaſes they make of that produce? Do they not reſtore to you as buyers all, and much more than all, the wages they require as carriers? and do not both countries find a very great (if not perfectly equal) advantage from their intercourſe? and would it be no ſhock to the great body of your cultivators and producers *ſuddenly* to baniſh *one half* of all the capital employed in purchaſing their ſurplus productions? Perhaps theſe queſtions may be anſwered ſatisfactorily, and I ſhall be told "that our neceſſity to buy is greater than yours to ſell—that moſt of your commodities are of the firſt utility to various parts of the Britiſh dominions, and that you are the greateſt and beſt cuſtomers for our manufactures." All this and much more may be alledged with truth; and believing it to be true, I maintain that with theſe advantages on your ſide you may ſafely rely on a *firm*, but *temperate* and *liberal* policy, to gain *greater* conceſſions ultimately than can be reaſonably expected from *any kind* of violence. This ſeems the more prudent, as *your* population and wealth are rapidly increaſing, while the frequent interruptions of wars and alarms keep *ours* ſtationary.—The ſword drawn againſt Spain was ſcarcely ſheathed, when we were called to arm again by the affairs of Ruſſia. There is a perpetual ſucceſſion of events of this kind, every one of which obliges us to make a new eſtimate of your *power*, and (however reluctant) *to recognize its importance*.

"But I have already paſſed the bounds I had preſcribed myſelf when I began this letter, and recollecting your remark "that long diſcourſes are generally dull, and *dull ones always long*," I bid you adieu."

FROM THE CONNECTICUT JOURNAL.

THE PROMPTER.

When a man's name is up, he may lie abed till noon.

BUT the Prompter's name is not *half* up—he can therefore take a ſhort nap only.

Our good country folks who talk Engliſh, when they mean to ſay a man's fame is ſpread abroad, or his reputation extenſively eſtabliſhed, ſay, *his name is up*, or *he has got his name up*. How bleſſed is the man who has *got his name up*.

Every body knows how a certain aſtronomer *got his name up* for a great Almanack-maker, by foretelling ſnow in the month of May. The truth was, in the copy of his Almanack, in the month of May, there happened to be a blank ſpace—he caſt about for ſomething to fill the blank ſpace—*ſnow* was the firſt word that occurred—and *ſnow* was written in the blank. Heaven, not by accident, for Heaven has nothing to do with the capricious things called accidents—Heaven had determined there ſhould be ſnow that year in May, and ſnow there was, though the Almanack-maker had as little foreknowledge of this as his horſe-block. No ſooner did it ſnow, but all the world looked into the Almanack.—"La, (ſaid the world) our almanack tells of ſnow at this very time. This is a knowing man—he is a *genius*." What a lucky hit! The *man's name was up*—no Almanack ſo good as his—and while he continued to make Almanacks, Sir Iſaac Newton himſelf would have ſtarved upon Almanack making, within the fame of this mighty conjurer, whoſe Almanacks, by one *mere gueſs*, had *got his name up* and drove all competitors from the market. When this was done, he might lie abed till noon. A *ſingle blunder* before his name was up, would have damned his Almanacks—afterwards, fifty errors only gave credit to the work, for, ſay the world, great men *may* miſtake, but this *man's name is up*.

I have known a man *get his name up* by curing the belly ache, (excuſe me, ladies, for the ladies in Philadelphia of the tip-top faſhion call certain rolls of ſweet cake by a much leſs delicate name) with a powder of unknown compoſition.—All at once the Doctor is ſent for to cure the belly ache—Even the boys who eat green apples muſt have the belly ache Doctor.—Skill, ſcience, wiſdom, prudence, are all proſtrated before the Doctor and his powder. If his patients die, no matter; *his name is up*, and he will ſtill have buſineſs.

It is a good thing to *get one's name up*—eſpecially for curing ſome diſeaſe that no body elſe can cure—one that is commonly fatal. The more terrifying the diſeaſe, the better—as the conſumption or cancers, for example. But the moſt delectable way for the faculty to get up their names, is, to adverti ſe as German doctors, to preſcribe for all diſeaſes by inſpecting a ſample of the water—huſh—but to receive bottles from all quarters.

I once knew a ſhopkeeper who got his name up as a *cheap trader*. And did indeed ſell cheap—wondrous cheap—even *below firſt coſt*. He began to trade with *little* capital—ſold goods for *leſs* than he gave—and yet grew *rich*. How can this be? The Prompter thinks it is very eaſy. That article which every body wants and knows the value of, ſell very low; even lower than firſt coſt—get your *name up*—draw all the world to your ſhop—and then put double profit on other goods. It is very eaſy and very common; the greateſt blockhead can do this and make a fortune.

So when a writer gets his *name up* he may retail all manner of nonſenſe, and it will find a ready market in public opinion. A good Eſſay appears in the newſpaper—who wrote it? Dr. Franklin, it is ſaid, wrote it. Well, it is like him—it is a maſterly production. Some time after, the real author appears to be a young man, who, as the poet ſays, is *unknown to fame*; and as I ſay, whoſe *name is not up*—impoſſible! he cannot be the author. Who ever heard of *him* before? I am ſure Dr. F—— or Gov. L—— helped him—In fact his *name is not up*.

I was once travelling through a neighbouring State, and enquiring for the beſt inns on the road, was directed to a noted one, whoſe owner had *got his name up* for the *beſt* entertainment.—He had a large houſe well partitioned into ſmall rooms for ſingle lodgers. His ſtable was excellent—but the cookery at his table was wretched—mean indeed—I could eat nothing. But every traveller would ſeek this noted inn—he would ride half the night, and paſs half a dozen better houſes to get to this noted inn—in fact the man had *got his name up* and he might lie abed till noon.

A young lady *gets her name up* for a beauty, or a fortune—all the world are ſighing and dying for her. Wit, ſenſe, accompliſhments all diſtinguiſh her—beaus hang round her, like flies about a caſk of ſugar—ſuddenly ſhe has a fit of ſickneſs—the roſes on her cheek decay—It is diſcovered ſhe has no fortune—her admirers draw off—ſhe is a *clever* girl, but ſhe is not *ſo* clever as I tho't her.

I once knew a very ſenſible woman who took a great fancy to names. One of her whims was that her daughters ſhould marry names beginning with *H*. She could give no reaſon for her inclination but this—ſhe had known ſeveral of her neighbours who married men beginning with *H*, and they all made good huſbands. They were not the greateſt men, ſhe ſaid, but they were kind, good natured huſbands, and would ſuffer any thing rather than be offended. All the neighbourhood were in love with the letter *H*—nothing would do for a huſband, but this letter *H*, which ſome ſqueamiſh grammarians will have to be *no* letter. But the *name* of the letter *was up*.

To conclude, a man by the *name* of Waſhington ſome time ago paſſed through the village where I live. This was ſoon known—Mr. Waſhington! What, a relation of the Preſident's?—This indeed was not known—but every body really thought he looked a little like the Preſident. All the world collected to get a peep at him as he paſſed the window of his lodgings—every body bowed as he paſſed—every body looked and admired! The man was indeed a very great ſcoundrel—but he new human nature—he aſſumed the name for travelling purpoſes—the Preſident's real letters of recommendation could not have procured him more reſpect.

When a man's name is up, he may lie abed till noon.

LONDON, March 1.

Branches of reform already effected by the French Revolution.

THE abolition of arbitrary and partial impoſts.

The abolition of *Lettres de Cachet*, and all other means by which perſons were liable to ſevere and indefinite puniſhments, without trial or equity.

The deſtruction of the *Baſtile*, and of all other places of cruel and inextricable confinement, in which perſons innocent or meritorious might languiſh out their lives in extreme ſuffering and deſpair, without their imputed crimes, their accuſers, their ſituation, their life or death, being known to the public, or to any intereſted in their relief.

The abolition of unknown and unlimited penſions for no ſervice, or the worſt injuries to individuals, and crimes the moſt dangerous againſt the community.

The extinction of venal hereditary offices of juſtice.

The ſurrender of local provincial privileges, incompatible with a general ſyſtem of national conſtitution.

The eſtabliſhment of trial by jury, in criminal caſes.

The eſtabliſhment of a repreſentation of the people, full, free, and equalized in a very high degree.

The encouragement to freedom of enquiry.

The ſuppreſſion of the ſummary, arbitrary, and local power of adminiſtering juſtice in confined limits, and not ſubject to the public eye, exerciſed by Lords of Manors.

The ſuppreſſion of the game laws.

The ſuppreſſion of other partial, arbitrary, and oppreſſive privileges over the perſons and the property of the people.

The abolition of firſt fruits and dues to the Pope, as a badge of dependance on a foreign juriſdiction.

The ſuppreſſion of plurality of benefices.

The abolition of tithes, and the ſubſtitution of proviſion for the clergy, leſs diſcouraging to agricultural improvement, leſs injurious to the effect of their inſtructors, and more compatible with peace and good intelligence between them and their pariſhioners.

The removal of private patronage in the public office of religious inſtruction.

M. de la Fayette, who ſpeaks Engliſh with grammatical accuracy, reads the London Prints regularly, in order to know how the London Editors diſpoſe of him—they drub him, he ſays, and he does not feel a blow; they ſhow him in a contemptible point of view, and he is ſure of enjoying the fulleſt confidence of his fellow-citizens; they make him run away from Paris, while he thinks of nothing but remaining at his poſt, and deſerving well of his country.

Moſt Hiſtorians ſay our country took its name from the coming of the Eaſt Angles; but Mr. Selden, a writer whoſe authority is very ſeldom doubted, entertains a notion which he thinks much more probable, that it takes its name from *Hengiſt*, whoſe reputation, wars, and government were above all the other Germans moſt noted on the Britiſh ſhores—and in an old Engliſh Couplet it ſays—

"He called it Engiſte's Land,
"Which afterwards was ſhorted, and called England."

Such is the ſuperiority of the Malabar oak to any found in Europe, that the Britannia, a veſſel built of it, is now about to proceed on her ſixth voyage to India, and is ſuppoſed able to make two or three more.

We lament to ſee the fine talents of Mr. Burke ſo miſerably employed, and that he ſhould ſo far diſgrace himſelf, as in his old age to become the tool or the champion of arbitrary power. His circumſtances poſſibly may require ſome aſſiſtance from government, and if ſo, we will charitably ſay of him, as of the apothecary in *Romeo and Juliet*, his *poverty and not his will conſents*.

The aſcertaining of the quantity of horned beaſts attendant on the Britiſh army in India, for which a motion has been made, will be extremely difficult. The enquiry would make many a forehead tingle. The Smithfield dealers, and many a fat bull in the city, are alarmed leaſt a ſimilar enquiry ſhould take place at home, in which caſe many curious diſcoveries will be made, and the number will greatly exceed all reaſonable calculations.

The word *Rout* formerly meant the defeat of an army—it now ſignifies the deſtruction of private families by gambling

A perſon in a ſevere paroxyſm of the hydrophobia, was effectually cured by oil, taken internally, and applied outwardly, as an unguent, for three days, without remiſſion.

Extracts from the Reports of the London Humane Society.

THOMAS FRY, ſhoemaker, was found apparently dead in the field, and taken to his lodging without any ſigns of life. Every ſtimulus recommended by the Society was made uſe of, and perſevered in above an hour, before the pulſation of any artery could be perceived. In about three hours after the firſt exertions, he fell into ſtrong convulſions, and in about two hours more began to ſpeak. The man bears a good character, and is ſober; he informed me that coming from Maidſtone the evening before, he found a giddineſs in his head, and got into the fields as the ſhorter road home. From all the circumſtances I could learn, he muſt have lain in the fields above *fourteen hours*.

He is now perfectly recovered, and is an additional inſtance of the neceſſity and importance of paying the moſt ſerious attention to every kind of ſudden apparent death, as experience now proves, there may be various cauſes of ſuſpending animation. J. CONQEST.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

AS I have been long abſent from America, it happens that an ignorance of many modern improvements, eſpecially in language, ſubject me to ſome very odd miſtakes.

I lately called, on a viſit of friendſhip, at Mr. MODELY's; being uſhered into the parlour, I found his oldeſt daughter, Miſs Sally, ſitting in one of the windows, with a very penſive countenance, hemming a ruffle: With a freedom, which is natural to me, and being an old acquaintance, I enquired how all the family did. We are all very well, ſaid Miſs Sally, except my dear Mare.—— Your Mare! What ails her pray? O Sir, ſaid Sally, ſhe is very ſick, you would hardly know her—ſhe is ſo fallen away—ſhe is a mere ſkeleton—ſhe has loſt her appetite—can eat ſcarcely any thing, and if her complaints do not ſoon take a more favorable turn, I fear the worſt conſequences may happen; and what would become of me, if I ſhould loſe her——and here the poor girl ſobbed and cried ſadly. I never was more ſurpriſed in my life, than on this occaſion; for tho it is difficult to account for the ſtrength of many incidental attachments, even to cats, dogs or horſes; yet as I ſuppoſed from Mr. MODELY's circumſtances, and his affection to his dear girl, that if ſhe ſhould loſe the pretty Nag, which it ſeems he had lately preſented her, he would very readily give her another, I was exceedingly puzzled at the exceſs of her grief—accordingly I attempted to ſooth and moderate her affliction, by ſaying, that ſuch a loſs could be eaſily made up—that ten or a dozen guineas would buy juſt ſuch another: She ſtarted with amazement, and exclaimed, ſir, you aſtoniſh me! What do you mean? Can all the gold in the univerſe purchaſe me ſo kind, ſo affectionate a parent? Here I was, in *my turn*, equally ſurprized and contounded—Parent, ſaid I—you puzzle me Miſs Sally, beyond expreſſion: was you not juſt now ſpeaking of your *Mare?* No ſir, ſaid ſhe, of my Mamma: What confuſion of terms! replied I.—Pray never lead me into ſuch a miſtake again by uſing what I *now* ſuppoſe is a modern pronunciation; the abſurdity of it muſt be very apparent, when I aſſure you, Miſs Sally, that I anſwered you in the ſimplicity of my heart: My young friend felt very forcibly the impropriety of ſacrificing utility to faſhion—and declared ſhe would never ſubject herſelf to a ſimilar miſapprehenſion. I have ſince learnt that *Pare* is the modern pronunciation for *Pa*: A very ludicrous ſcene occurred in conſequence of a miſtake in the ſuppoſed meaning of this word; but the above may ſuffice for the preſent.

Yours,

PEREGRINE.

P. S. I was mentioning this incident to a friend—on which he obſerved, that I did not underſtand French.

FROM THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MR. BACHE,

If you think the following hint can be of any advantage to this country, which I have adopted as my patria, *I requeſt you to inſert it in your paper.*

THE uncommon dryneſs of the ſeaſon, will very likely cauſe a ſcarcity of hay; I propoſe an expedient that has perfectly ſucceeded in France, under the ſame circumſtance. As there is time yet to make uſe of it, I offer it earneſtly to the public.

As it is known that when about the middle of May, the dryneſs of the ſpring has ſtopped the growth of the graſſes, the huſbandman has reaſon to apprehend a ſcarcity of hay, and that it is uncertain how he will be able to feed his cattle during the winter, I invite him to try the following experiment:

About the end of this month, or the beginning of June, but not later, to plough twice a piece of ground in ſize proportionable to his wants. He muſt then chooſe the Indian corn of the ſmalleſt ſize, in order to ſow it thick; and ſow at the rate of three buſhels to three buſhels and an half upon an acre, and harrow the ground even. Before he ſows the grain, he muſt let it ſoak during 24 hours in water, to haſten the germination, and to prevent its being eaten by the birds. It requires no more trouble till the mowing, which ought to be performed when the bloſſom begins to come out of the capſula: The plant is then full of juice, and its ſtalks and leaves are exceedingly ſucculent; if it was mown later, it would loſe this good quality. It ought to be dried as quick as poſſible, and houſed for fodder. The cattle will eat it greedily; it may be given green, and proves a good ſubſtitute for hay.

The ground may be ploughed immediately after this mowing, and ſown with any winter grain. As the forage ſtands very little on the ground, it has not time to impoveriſh it, but enriches it rather, by the immenſe quantity of tender roots that are buried by the ploughing. I am, Sir, &c.

Kenſington, May 12, 1791. DU PLAINE.

CHARLESTON (S. C.) May 3.

This city was yeſterday gratified with the arrival of the Preſident of the United States. A twelve oared barge, manned by thirteen Captains of American veſſels, attended him at Hadrill's point, and rowed him over; the Amateur Society, with a number of young gentlemen of conſiderable vocal powers, placed in boats, hailed him with the muſic of inſtruments and voices, which laſted during his paſſage to town.

He was accompanied by ſeveral gentlemen of conſiderable rank in the State, and a very beautiful and grand proceſſion of boats in the river.

The Preſident was received at his landing by His Excellency the Governor, the Intendant and Wardens of the city, the battalion of artillery, the company of fuſileers, a number of reſpectable citizens, the militia officers and the Society of the Cincinnati; all of whom attended him in proceſſion, amidſt the firing of cannon and the acclamations of the people, firſt to the Exchange, and then to the Houſe prepared for his reception.

PORTSMOUTH, May 5.

We hear with pleaſure that our worthy ſtateſman and patriot, the Hon. JUDGE SULLIVAN, has ſo far recovered from his late indiſpoſition as to be enabled to walk abroad.

LANSINGBURGH, May 6.

The manufacture of Hard Metal Buttons has become no inconſiderable a branch of buſineſs: the perfection to which it is brought does honor to the workmen while it renders eſſential benefit to the community: Mr. Mix's manufactory, of the firm of Mix, Barney, and Co. of New-Haven, produces a ſupply of 160 different kinds, ſizes and poliſhes—the goodneſs, beauty and reduced prices of which, muſt give their goods a decided preference to any European whatever.

We are told that the probable amount of their buſineſs this year to be done by 15 hands only will be 10,000 dollars.

Meſſ. Silas Pepoone and Edward Edwards, of Stockbridge, Maſſachuſetts, have contracted with the commiſſioners of the land-office of this ſtate, to explore, lay out and complete a road from the weſt barnch of the Mohawk-river (in the vicinity of the cook-houſe) to the ſouth end of the Cayuga-lake.

NEW-YORK, May 13.

At the anniverſary of the Sons of Tammany, or Columbian Order—after dinner the thirteen following Toaſts were echoed round the tables:

1ſt. The Grand Sachem of the Thirteen United Fires—may his declining ſun be precious in the ſight of the Great Spirit, that the mild luſtre of his departing beams may prove no leſs glorious than the effulgence of his riſing, or tranſcendent ſplendour of his meridian greatneſs!

2d. The head men and chiefs of the Grand Council of the Thirteen United Fires—may they convince our foes not only of their courage to lift, prudence to direct, and clemency to withhold the hatchet, but of their power to inflict it in their country's cauſe.

His excellency the Sachem of the New-York tribe—may his happineſs in private life be as great as that which we have long enjoyed under his public adminiſtration.

4th. Our Brethren of the Cincinnati—may they, and the memory of their fellow chiefs and warriors, whoſe patriotic blood enriched their native ſoil, be ever dear to American freemen.

5th. All ſocieties in this Country which ſpeak peace and good will to it.

6th. The memory of our immortal countryman, Benjamin Franklin, whoſe Philoſophy drew electric fire from Heaven, and whoſe Patriotiſm cheriſhed the firſt ſparks of that freedom which now bleſſes his native land.

7th. Lewis the ſixteenth, and all our Gallic Brethren—may the glorious empire of reaſon and liberty they have reared, attain that ſummit of excellence which its auſpicious eſtabliſhment predicts.

8th. The memory of the renowned Columbus—may our lateſt poſterity inherit the goodly land which his intrepidity explored and his ſagacity diſcovered.

9th. May the cap of liberty ever refuſe its office, when the unhallowed brow of our country's foe would ſully its purity.

10th. May the ſons of Tammany ever eſteem it their greateſt glory to keep alive the ſacred flame of Liberty.

11th. Continual peace to all the nations of the earth—may the fragrant American plant ever enſure them a *calumet* of peace.

12. May the calumet of peace have the magic power of cementing us in the chair of love, by evaporating jealouſy in ſmoke.

13th. The Day—may the Good Spirit grant the ſons of Tammany life and freedom, to enjoy many more.

BOSTON, May 7.

On Thurſday his Excellency The GOVERNOR gave an elegant entertainment to a number of the principal characters in this town, and the officers of his His *Britannic Majeſty's* ſhip *Alligator*. His Excellency was ſo well as to be able to preſide at table.—— After dinner, among other judicious and liberal toaſts, the following were given:—

HAPPINESS TO ALL MANKIND.

The PRESIDENT of the United States.

His Majeſty GEORGE the IIId. King of Great-Britain.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty the KING of FRENCHMEN, &c.

Philadelphia, May 18.

It is with pleaſure we learn, that a ſum of money has within a few days been collected, which is more than ſufficient to make good all the damages ſuſtained by the poor families who have ſuffered by the late fire in Dock-ſtreet.

In addition to the above, the Mayor has inform'd the citizens that 178 dollars have been raiſed by the Old American Company, at the theatre, for the relief of thoſe unfortunate people.

A correſpondent obſerves that the opinions of the *minority*, both in politics and religion, have in all ages been conſidered as Hereſies—and the fate of Hereſy is very well known. It was the influence of that wiſdom which comes from above, that led the citizens of theſe States to the adoption of a Conſtitution, which guards the minority from the tyranny of the majority, by dividing the powers of government into three branches, and making each a check on the other.——Hereſies are the growth of every clime—our anceſtors were perſecuted as Heretics in Europe—the intolerant ſpirit of the age, produced this Weſtern Empire—and ſtrange to relate, what ſome conſider as the Hereſies of the National Aſſembly of France, have been the cauſe of the emigration to the wilds of America, of a conſiderable number of Frenchmen: From whence it appears, that political and religious hereſies may be productive of ſome advantages.——About the year 1787, there were many political Hereſies riſe in this country—whether the knowledge of them reached France or not, is nothing to the purpoſe—certain it is, that ſome of our beſt citizens ſuppoſed we were at that time, very near realizing the ſailor's advice, "*to divide the world over again:* This was a very prevailing Hereſy; another was, that government was unneceſſary, or at leaſt the *expence* of ſupporting it: Taxes had been ſo long out of faſhion, that it was conſidered a moſt abominable impoſition to levy them: Another prevailing Hereſy at that time, and perhaps not yet entirely extinct, was, that the words *public credit* were entirely uſeleſs; the creditors, it was ſaid, were in the power of the majority, and muſt abide their deciſion. Other Hereſies might be mentioned, but the above may ſuffice.—Theſe Hereſies, like the Hereſies of old, were productive of quite different events from thoſe expected—and that form of government, which, ſo far as reſpects our political ſtate, has, in a manner, annihilated human evil, was the bleſſed conſequence.

It has been ſaid that the people of England have no conſtitution—but what, according to ſome ſyſtems of politics, are conſtitutions? Bits of parchment, which the people may at one period conſider as the palladium of their rights; and at another period, annihilate as uſeleſs, and worſe than uſeleſs repoſitories of abſurdities.

The people of England have however high ideas of perſonal, ſocial and political freedom—and theſe ideas are inſeparably connected with certain great principles, which they wiſely ſuppoſe form the great outlines of a conſtitution. This conſtitution is written on their hearts—it there has an exiſtence, an influence, an operation which are ſuperior to effects produced by periſhable manuſcripts or parchment declarations. This conſtitution like the immutable principles of *common law*, approves itſelf to the reaſon and conſcience of every free born Engliſhman—and hence we find the natives of that country, like the free citizens of the United States, have a high ſenſe of the ſuperior rank they hold in the community of mankind. If the Engliſh nation has no conſtitution, what volumes have been written by ſome very wiſe men, on a nonentity!

On the 31ſt March, there were ſubſcribed in Maſſachuſetts, agreeable to the act for funding the debts of the United States,

1.411.552 doll's. 80 cents. at 6 pr. cent. per annum,
1.505.466 doll's. 47 cents. at 3 pr. cent. per annum,

2.917.018. 27.

Amount of deferred ſtock ſubſcribed, is probably about one half of the amount of the 6 pr. cents.

JOHN FOSTER WILLIAMS, Eſq, is appointed to command the Revenue-Cutter, building at Newbury.

Capt. JOHN MALTBIE, is appointed to command the Cutter, now building at New-London.

Mr. DANIEL TILTON, is apdointed Enſign in the 2d U. S. Regt. vice. Mr. J. S. GILMAN, declined.

Accounts from New-York ſay—that veſſels now lying at the wharves in New-York, and within a few miles of the city, have upwards of thirty thouſand buſhels of wheat on board; beſides which, great quantities are ſtill remaining in the country.

The Legiſlature of this State has voted the following ſums for the laudable and patriotic purpoſe of promoting the intercourſe and navigation, in the interior parts of the State.

For improving &c. the river Delaware,	£. 3500	0
For the river Lechawaxen,	250	0
The river Lehigh,	1000	0
The river Schuylkill,	2500	0
The river Suſquehannah,	6950	0
The river Alleghany,	150	0
The French Creek,	400	0
The river Juniata,	1320	0
The little Conemaugh,	6800	0
The river Kiſkeminetas,	350	0
For the Stockpoſt road,	400	0
For the Driftwood do.	460	0
For the road to Lake Erie,	400	0
For the Canoe Narrows road,	300	0
For the Poplar-run road,	360	0
For the little Conemaugh road,	180	0

SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY.

Boſton, May 10.

Yeſterday morning Meſſrs Edward Eſty, and Oliver Johnſon, of Weſtmoreland, in the county of Cheſhire, and State of New-Hampſhire, preſented the Ticket No. 6052, which drew the capital prize of Ten Thouſand Dollars, in the firſt claſs of the above Lottery, to the Manager who ſigned that fortunate Ticket—who immediately paid them their money.

We can now congratulate (ſays a correſpondent) our country Brethren of N. Hampſhire State, on the ſucceſs two of their citizens (among many others) have met with in the Maſſachuſetts State Lottery.---It is to be hoped that after having experienced ſuch liberality from the goddeſs who has preſided over the rich wheels we have turned in this Town, the People of N. Hampſhire will not again tolerate a *proſecution* againſt Perſons ſelling our *wealth diſpenſing* Tickets in their government.

Extract from Mr. Paine's pamphlet.

When a man reflects on the condition which France was in from the nature of her government, he will ſee other cauſes for revolt than thoſe which immediately connect themſelves with the perſon or character of Louis XVI. There were, if I may ſo expreſs it, a thouſand deſpotiſms to be reformed in France, which had grown up under the hereditary deſpotiſm of the monarchy, and became ſo rooted as to be in a great meaſure independent of it.—Between the monarchy, the parliament, and the church, there was a *rivalſhip* of deſpotiſm; beſides the feudal deſpotiſm operating locally, and the miniſterial deſpotiſm operating every-where. But Mr. Burke, by conſidering the King as the only poſſible object of a revolt, ſpeaks as if France was a village, in which every thing that paſſed muſt be known to its commanding officer, and no oppreſſion could be acted but what he could immediately controul. Mr. Burke might have been in the Baſtile his whole life, as well under Louis XVI. as Louis XIV. and neither the one nor the other have known that ſuch a man as Mr. Burke exiſted. The deſpotic principles of the government were the ſame in both reigns, though the diſpoſitions of the men were as remote as tyranny and benevolence.

Copy of a letter from Lord MANSFIELD, to an eminent Law Character in this city—which is publiſhed as an evidence of the reputation of our courts of juſtice in Europe, and of the liberal mind of the venerable judge from whom it was received.

KENWOOD, *Feb.* 14, 1791.

To the Honorable —— ——.

SIR,

I AM not able to write with my own hand, and, therefore, muſt beg leave to uſe another, to acknowledge the honor you have done me, by your moſt obliging and elegant letter, and the ſending me DALLAS's *Reports*.

I am not able to read myſelf, but I have heard them all read with much pleaſure: They do credit to the court, the bar, and the reporter; they ſhew readineſs in practice, liberality in principle, ſtrong reaſon, and legal learning: the method too is clear, and the language plain.

I undergo the weight of age, and other bodily infirmities; but, bleſſed be God! my mind is cheerful, and ſtill open to that ſenſibility, which praiſe from the praiſe-worthy never fails to give. *Laus laudari a Te:* Accept the thanks of,

Sir, your moſt obliged,
And obedient, humble ſervant,
MANSFIELD.

☞ *The beautiful Lines on Judge Hopkinſon in the Federal Gazette, prepared for re-publication this day, ſhall be* preſerved *in our next.*

☞ *Securities as in our laſt.*

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL
Lottery Tickets,
Claſs SECOND, ſold at the Office of SAMUEL ANDERSON,
Cheſnut-Street.
May 18, 1791. (tf)

REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE,
On the subject of the
COD AND WHALE FISHERIES,
[CONTINUED.]

THE rival fishermen immediately endeavoured to turn this measure to their own advantage, by pouring their whale oils into the markets of France, where they were enabled, by the great premiums received from their government, perhaps too by extraordinary indemnifications, to undersell both the French and American fishermen. To repel this measure, France shut her ports to all foreign fish oils whatever, by the arret No. 10. The British whale fishery fell, in consequence, the ensuing year, from two-hundred and twenty-two to one hundred and seventy-eight ships. But this general exclusion had palsied our fishery also. On the seventh of December, 1788, therefore, by the arret No. 11, the ports of France, still remaining shut to all other nations, were again opened to the produce of the whale fisheries of the United States; continuing, however, their endeavours to recover a share in this fishery themselves, by the aid of our fishermen. In 1784—5—6—they had had four ships; in 1787, three; in 1788, seventeen in the two fisheries, of four thousand seven hundred ton. These cost them in bounty, two hundred and twenty-five thousand livres, which divided on one thousand five hundred and fifty tons of oil, the quantity they took, amounted to one hundred and forty-five livres (near twenty-seven dollars) the ton; and on about one hundred natives on board the seventeen ships, for there were one hundred and fifty Americans engaged by the voyage) came to two thousand two hundred and fifty livres, or about four hundred and sixteen dollars and two-thirds a man.

We have had during the years 1787—8—9—on an average, ninety-one vessels, of five thousand eight hundred and twenty tons, in the northern, and thirty-one, of four thousand three hundred and ninety-tons, in the southern fishery. See No. 12.

The details will enable Congress to see with what a competition we have to struggle for the continuance of this fishery, not to say its increase. Against prohibitory duties in one country, and bounties of the adventurers in both of those which are contending with each other for the same object, ours have no auxiliaries but poverty and rigorous economy. The business, unaided, is a wretched one. The Dutch have peculiar advantages for the northern fishery, as being within six or eight days sail of the grounds, as navigating with more economy than any other nation in Europe, their seamen content with lower wages, and their merchants with lower profits. Yet the memorial of No. 13, from a committee of the whale merchants to the States General of Holland in the year 1775, states that fourteen millions of guilders, equal to five millions six hundred thousand dollars, had been lost in that fishery in forty-seven years, being about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars a year. The States General thereupon gave a bounty of thirty guilders a man to the fishermen. A person intimately acquainted with the British whale fishery, and whose information merits confidence, has given assurance that the ships employed in their northern fishery in 1788, sunk eight hundred pounds each on an average, more than the amount of the produce and bounties. An English ship of three hundred tons, and forty-two seamen in this fishery generally brings home, after a four months voyage, twenty-five ton of oil, worth four hundred and thirty-seven pounds ten shillings sterling; but the wages of the officers and seamen will be four hundred pounds, there remain but thirty-seven pounds ten shillings, not worth taking into account towards the outfit and merchants profit. These then must be paid by the government; and it is on this idea that the British bounty is calculated.

Our vessels for the northern fishery average sixty-four tons, and cost when built, fitted out, and victualled for their first voyage, about three thousand dollars. They have taken on an average the three last years, according to the statement No. 12, eighteen tons of oil, worth, at our market, nine hundred dollars, which are to pay all expences, and subsist the fishermen and merchant. Our vessels for the southern fishery average one hundred and forty tons, and cost, when built, fitted out, and victualled for their first voyage, about six thousand five hundred dollars. They have taken on an average the three last years, according to the same statement, thirty-two tons of oil, each worth at our market three thousand two hundred dollars, which are, in like manner, to pay all expences and subsist the owners and navigators. These expences are great, as the voyages are generally of twelve months duration. No hope can arise of their condition being bettered by an augmentation of the price of oil. This is kept down by the competition of the vegetable oils, which answer the same purposes, not quite so well, but well enough to become preferable, were the price to be raised, and so well indeed as to be more generally used than the fish oils for lighting houses and cities.

The American whale fishery is principally followed by the inhabitants of the island of Nantucket, a sand bar of about fifteen miles long and three broad, capable of maintaing by its agriculture about twenty-families: but it employed in these fisheries before the war, between five and six thousand men and boys; and in the only harbour it possesses, it had one hundred and forty vessels, one hundred and thirty-two of which were of the larger kind, as being employed in the southern fishery. In agriculture then, they have no resource, and, if that of their fishery cannot be pursued from their own habitations, it is natural they should seek others from which it can be followed, and preferably those where they will find a lameness of language, religion, laws, habits and kindred. A foreign emissary has lately been among them, for the purpose of renewing the invitations to a change of situation. But attached to their native country, they prefer continuing in it, if their continuance in it can be made supportable.

This brings us to the question, what relief does the condition of this fishery require?

1st. A remission of duties on the articles used for their calling.

2d. A retaliating duty on foreign oils, coming to seek a competition with them in or from our ports.

3d. Free markets abroad.

1st. The remission of duties will stand on nearly the same ground with that to the cod fishermen.

2d. The only nation whose oil is brought hither for competition with our own, makes ours pay a duty of about eighty-two dollars the ton, in their ports. Theirs is brought here too, to be re-shipped fraudulently under our flag into ports where it could not be received under theirs, and ought not to be covered by ours, if we mean to preserve our own admission into them. The

3d. And principal object, is to find markets for the vent of oil. Portugal, England, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, Russia, the Hanse towns, supply themselves and something more. Spain and Italy receive supplies from England, and need the less as their skies are clearer. France is the only country which can take our surplus, and they take principally of the common oil; as the habit is but commencing with them of ascribing a just value to that of the spermacæti whale. Some of this, however, finds vent there. There was, indeed, a particular interest perpetually soliciting the exclusion of our oils from their markets. The late government there saw well, that what we should lose thereby, would be gained by others, not by themselves. And we are to hope that the present government, as wise and friendly, will also view us, not as rivals, but as co-operators against a common rival. Friendly arrangements with them, and accommodation to mutual interest, rendered easier by friendly dispositions existing on both sides, may long secure to us this important resource for our seamen. Nor is it the interest of the fisherman alone, which calls for the cultivation of friendly arrangements with that nation. Besides five-eighths of our whale oil, and two-thirds of our salted fish, they take from us one-fourth of our tobacco, three-fourths of our live stock (No. 14.) a considerable and growing proportion of our rice, great supplies occasionally of other grain; in 1789, which, indeed, was extraordinary four millions of bushels of wheat, and upwards of a million of bushels of rye and barley (No. 15.) and nearly the whole carried in our own vessels (No. 16.) They are a free market now, and will in a time be a valuable one for our ships and ship-timber, potash and peltry. [*To be continued.*]

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Interest, *and for the transfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules established in the Treasury Department: Also Blanks for abstracts of Certificates, to be sold by the Editor.*

New-Haven Wharf Lottery.

THE Legislature of the State of Connecticut, at their session in December last, granted a Lottery for the purpose of extending Union Wharf, in the harbour of New-Haven, to the channel; and appointed the subscribers managers, who having given bond for the faithful discharge of their trust, present the public with the following

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	10,000	Dollars, is		10,000
1		5000			5000
1		4000			4000
2		2000		are	4000
4		1000			4000
5		500			2500
12		200			2400
30		100			3000
45		50			2250
50		40			2000
61		30			1830
100		20			2000
140		10			1400
5390		8			43,120

5842 Prizes.
11658 Blanks.
17500 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, is 87500

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

Subject to a deduction of twelve and a half per cent.

The public utility of extending this wharf, is too evident to require any comment, to those who are acquainted with the town and harbour of New-Haven; to those who are not, suffice it to say, that its beautiful situation is not surpassed, if equalled by any; being in the heart of a country, which may, with propriety, be said to be the garden of America. The harbour lays open to the sound but by reason of the flats, this wharf is necessarily extended to the channel, where ships can load and unload; and when compleated, will be the most extensive and commodious wharf in America, the whole extent being about 3-4ths of a mile; and not only the mercantile interest of New-Haven and the towns adjacent, but the maritime interest of all the States will be benefited by it. The general wish that prevails in the minds of all classes of people, for the success of this enterprize, together with the very great advantage which this scheme holds out to adventurers (there being more capital prizes for the number of tickets than any yet published in Ameriea) induce the managers to believe the tickets will meet with a speedy sale.

The drawing will positively commence at the State-House, in New-Haven, on the 13th of September next, or sooner, if the tickets are sold.

A list of the fortunate numbers will be published, and the prizes paid on demand, by the managers. Those prizes not called for in nine months after drawing, will be deemed as generously given for the use of the wharf, and appropriated accordingly.

MANAGERS:

JAMES RICE, MICHAEL TODD,
JEREMIAH ATWATER, ELIJAH AUSTIN,
JOSEPH DRAKE, JOSEPH HOWELL.

New-Haven, April 14, 1791.

☞ TICKETS in the above Lottery may be had at the Compting-house of Messrs. STEPHEN AUSTIN, and Co. corner of Front and Pine-Streets.

Tickets in the Massachusetts Lottery that have drawn prizes, will be received in payment for the above tickets.

A CARD.

JOSEPH WHEATON

PRESENTS his compliments to his old Military Friends, the Gentlemen of the Civil List, and the Public—wishes they may be informed that he has received a very handsome ASSORTMENT of the best chosen

SPRING GOODS,

By the PIGOU, and other late arrivals, which are now opening at his KNOWN CHEAP STORE, No. 38, Third-Street, North, and which he is determined to dispose of (at wholesale or retail) on so low terms as must make it an *object* to *customers*.——Orders from his friends will be attended to with punctuality and dispatch, and the time of payment made convenient.

Philad. May 2, 1791.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber, who served a regular apprenticeship to the business of VENDUE-MASTER, under Mr. GEORGE KELLY, has just opened an OFFICE in the Borough of NORFOLK, Virginia, in a good and convenient House, situated near the County Wharf, where he is in hopes of giving general satisfaction to all those that may be pleased to favor him with their commands.

JOHN H. HALL.

Norfolk, Virginia, April 21, 1791. (1 ep 7w)

To be disposed of,
BY PRIVATE SALE,
A COLLECTION OF
Scarce and Valuable
BOOKS,

In various LANGUAGES—being part of a *private Library*;
Among which are the following:

FOLIO. Euripides, Homer, Demosthenes, Xenophon, Plato, Lucian, Plutarch, Pausanias, Procopius, Eusebius, Nicephorus, Cicero, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Seneca, Pliny, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Aristotle, Terence, Ovid, Cæsar, Suetonius, Juvenal, Manilius, &c.

Octavo & infra. Septuagint, Aristophanes, Longinus, Theophrastus, Epictetus, Hesiod, Orpheus, M. Antoninus, Phalaris, Isocrates, Polyænus, Lucretius, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Paterculus, Florus, Lucan, Statius, Gellius, Ausonius, Vida, Buchanan, Boëthius, Poëtæ minores Latini, Callipædia, Strada, L. Valla, &c.

☞ *Catalogues may be had, and further particulars learned, at the Book-Store of Messrs.* RICE and Co. *Market-Street. Catalogues are also stitched up with the* AMERICAN MUSEUM, *for April.*

☞ *The price of this Paper is* 3 *Dollars per ann.*

☞ *A young man, who has had a large share of experience in the direction of periodical publications, is desirous of procuring employ as Superintendant of a Printing-Office.—Applications, it is requested, may be made to the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, who will reply to all requisite enquiries.*

Philadelphia, May 14, 1791.

[☞ All persons concerned will be pleased to take notice that the following advertisement has been varied from that published in our paper of the 23d of March.]

Treasury Department.

MARCH 22, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propolals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the first Monday in September next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the state of Pennsylvania and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intosh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intosh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intosh and the mouth of the River Muskingum, and at the mouth of the River Muskingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and up the said River to the Tuscarowas, and at the Tuscarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the said River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the said River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami, at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the said Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the said Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the same name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabash, thence up the said Wabash to Post St. Vincennes, at Post St. Vincennes, and thence up the said river Wabash, to the Miami village, before described.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the east side of the river Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky, and from Sandusky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf, betwixt Le Beuf and Presq'Isle, at Presq'Isle, and betwixt Presq'Isle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the route from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the east side of the Mississippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot inclusively.

At any place or places, from the said river Margot, to the river Yazous inclusively.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the river Tenesee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the said river inclusively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz. One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar, } per. 100 rations.
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles,

ALSO, That Proposals will be received at the said office until the first Monday in September next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at Springfield, in the state of Massachusetts, and the Post of West-Point, in the state of New-York.

The rations to be supplied, are to consist of the same articles as are above mentioned.

ALSO, That proposals will be received at the said office, until the 1st Monday in September next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts hereinafter mentioned.

At the post on the river Saint Mary, at present commanded by Capt. Henry Burbeck.

At the post on the river Altamaha, at present commanded by Capt. John Smith.

At the post on the river Oconee, at present commanded by Capt. Joseph Savage.

At the post on the river Apalachee, at present commanded by Capt. Michael Rudolph.

At any place or places from the Rock Landing on the Oconee, up to the mouth of the main south branch of the said river, from the said mouth up to the source of the said main south branch, and from thence to the Currahee mountain.

At any other place or places within the state of Georgia which may hereafter be occupied as permanent posts by any troops of the United States.

And for rations deliverable on the march to such future posts.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at each of the said posts, for the space of at least two months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the same articles, as are abovementioned.

It is to be understood in each case, that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation is claimed.

The contracts for the above supplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Persons disposed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propositions so as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The proposals may be made for the whole of the above posts together, or separately for Springfield, for West-Point, for Yorktown, and the seventeen places following it, and for the posts in Georgia; and they must specify the lowest price per ration, for prompt payment.

☞ *The Printers who have published the above advertisement, are requested to reprint it with the alterations.*